Descriptions of Australian Curculionidæ, with Notes on Previously Described Species.

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Part III.

[Read October 3, 1905.]

SUB-FAMILY OTIORHYNCHIDES.

Myllocerus and Allied Genera.

There is a very natural group of the *Otiorhynchides*, of which *Myllocerus* is the leading genus, that is abundantly represented in Australia. The species are all comparatively small, and live on foliage; many of them are clothed with green scales, which to the naked eye are sufficiently beautiful, but which, under the microscope, are almost dazzling; under that instrument also scales apparently the most sober greys and fawns take on a lovely appearance. The species are most numerous in the tropics, and become sparser and more soberly coloured the greater the distance from the equator; from Tasmania the group appears to be entirely absent.* Mr. Pascoe proposed a number of genera allied to *Myllocerus*, but it is very doubtful if they will all be maintained. He regarded the bisinuation of the base of the prothorax as the main distinguishing feature of *Myllocerus*, but this is a variable character, and at least two species (*ignaria* and *bicolor*) have been referred to *Titinia*, in which the base is bisinuate.

I do not know a single external character which alone is sufficient to denote the sex of a specimen; where the sexes are before one they can sometimes be distinguished by the greater size of the females; in some species also the scape is considerably stouter in one sex than in the other; the shape of the prothorax is also not always the same; but these characters are useless for ascertaining the sex of unique specimens.

The scales are usually so dense that the derm cannot be seen, and the shape and positions of the punctures are seldom traceable; consequently, before describing the new species, I have always considered it necessary to partially abrade at least one specimen. By doing this great differences can be seen to exist in the punctures of the prothorax (and to a less extent of the elytra), and of which absolutely no sign was visible before abrasion.

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* It is true that *Myllocerus speciosus* was described as from Western Australia and Tasmania, but I do not believe that it, or any other species of *Myllocerus*, occurs in Tasmania.

Practically any species with green scales, belonging to the allied genera, would fit the description of *Myllocerus australis*, Boi., so until more information is forthcoming I think this name should be regarded as non-existent.

Myllocerus trepidus. Pasc., and duplicatus, Pasc.

There are four specimens before me, from Port Denison and Endeavour River, which evidently belong to one of these species, but as to which is very doubful if these names really appertain to distinct species. The four specimens appear to agree very well with either of the formal descriptions, but on comparing these together the following apparent discrepancies appear: —

Trepidus	*Duplicatus.*
Second joint of funicle longer than first	Second joint much longer than first
Prothorax short	Prothorax very short
Scutellum oblong	Scutellum less oblong
Elytra with irregular white setæ	Elytra with white setæ in double series.

Duplicatus is also said to be more richly coloured, and the setose scales otherwise arranged.

The four insects have the elytral setæ arranged in places in double and in places in treble series, but the apparent arrangement is subject to alteration according to the point of view. If, however, the character of the antennæ is reliable, the specimens will belong to *trepidus*, as the second joint of the funicle is but very little longer than the first.

Myllocerus Darwini, Blackb.

I have two specimens from Cairns, one of which agrees exactly with the description of this species, but in the other three very faint infuscate lines can be traced on the prothorax.

Myllocerus speciosus, Blackb.

A species which appears to be common in North Queensland* agrees with the description of this insect. The dark vittæ of the prothorax are somewhat variable in shape and width, and the scales on the elytra of some specimens have a distinct golden gloss.

Myllocerus laticollis, n.sp.

Dark reddish brown: appendages somewhat paler. Densely clothed with whitish-grey scales, on the upper surface obscurely mottled with brown; in addition with stout setose scales or setæ: dense on legs, dense and rather fine on antennæ, and subseriate in arrangement on elytra, on the latter they are but little elevated above the general level.

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* Cairns, Endeavour River, Cooktown, etc.

Head not impressed between eyes; these prominent and suboval. Rostrum short, broad, and slightly concave. Scrobes distant. Two basal joints of funicle subequal in length. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, sides strongly dilated to base: base strongly bisinuate and distinctly wider than elytra. *Scutellum* transverse. *Elytra* slightly dilated at shoulders, thence parallel-sided to near apex: striate-punctate. *Femora* feebly dentate. Length, 5½ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (Henry Hacker).

The base of prothorax distinctly wider than the elytra will readily distinguish from all previously described species. On abrasion the prothorax is seen to be supplied with rather small, isolated punctures; those on the elytra are fairly large, round, and in distinct striæ, but before abrasion appear to be much smaller and narrowly oblong.

MYLLOCERUS ABUNDANS, n.sp.

Black, appendages in places obscurely diluted with red. Densely clothed with scales, usually more or less green in colour. In addition with numerous setæ, which on the elytra have a tendency to form in double rows on each interstice.

Head narrowly impressed between eyes: these oblong oval. Rostrum short, but rather narrow, slightly constricted in middle, feebly concave along middle. Scrobes deep, large, and approximating behind. Antennæ stout: scape grooved below; first joint of funicle as long as second and third, second as long as third and fourth, seventh slightly longer than sixth. *Prothorax* transverse, apex much narrower than base, and slightly incurved to middle: sides strongly rounded, base trisinuate, the median sinus small and the width of scutellum. *Scutellum* transverse. *Elytra* not much wider than and closely applied to prothorax; striate-punctate. *Femora* feebly dentate. Length, 6½ to 8½ mm.

Hab.—N.W. Australia: Roebourne (C. French).

Judging by the numerous specimens before me, the colour of the scales seems subject to alteration after death, either through improper treatment or through oily exudations. When alive the scales are probably of an uniform bright green, but in specimens before me there are patches, varying from single scales to large, irregular areas, in which the process of change appears to be as follows:—From bright green to golden green, then to bright golden, then to dull golden, and finally to ashy, in this stage all lustre having disappeared: the patches are never symmetrical (unless the whole of the scales are changed), but may be confined to one side, and appear in some instances to have been altered through contact with other insects in the bottle in which they were collected. I believe in other species of the subfamily the scales are also subject to alteration.

The elytral setæ are often indistinct, and (except to a slight extent posteriorly) do not rise above the general level, on the prothorax they are more distinct. The eyes are less prominent than in any other here recorded. The emargination of the apex of the prothorax, although of the same nature, is much less distinct than in *Bovilli*. In other species of the genus the scutellar lobe is probably emarginate, but the emargination masked. In the present species, however, it is sufficiently deep to prevent the scales entirely masking it. The scape is narrowly grooved throughout its entire lower surface, a most unusual character in any genus of weevils; there are, however, several of its congeners with traces of this feature. On abrasion, the punctures are seen to be as described in the preceding species, and the rostrum to have two fine costæ marking the inner boundaries of the scrobes.

Possibly close to *aurifex*, but differs from the description of that species in having the elytra without patches or spots of fawn, the rostrum longitudinally impressed (the impression, however, often concealed by scales), the eyes slightly oblong, elytra not much wider than base of prothorax, and the second abdominal segment (at least along middle) much shorter than the first; also in *aurifex* no mention is made of setæ. With the description of *glaucinus* it agrees fairly well, but it cannot be that species, as Pascoe tabulates it as having the "eyes round" and "form more slender," whilst the present species is the most robust of its genus I have seen.

MYLLOCERUS AMBLYRHINUS, n. sp.

Black, appendages reddish. Densely clothed with white (very lightly tinted with blue) scales, on the elytra obscurely variegated with small pale brown spots. In addition with short setæ, which on the elytra are curved and slightly elevated above the general level.

Head convex. Eyes suboval and very prominent. Rostrum very short, subquadrate, concave only at extreme apex. Scrobes distant. First joint of funicle not much longer than second. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, base moderately bisinuate and slightly narrower than apex; sides rounded. *Elytra* much wider than prothorax, striate-punctate. *Femora* minutely dentate. Length, 5½ mm.

Hab.—N.W. Australia: Roebuck Bay (C. French).

The rostrum is unusually short, and the eyes are more prominent than usual. The femoral teeth are so small as to be invisible from most directions. On abrasion the prothoracic punctures are seen to be fairly large, and more numerous than in the two preceding species, but those on the elytra are much the same.

Evidently close to the description of *nasutus*, but smaller,

prothorax slightly *narrower* at base than at apex, and with distinctly rounded sides, the elytra without rows of decumbent scales, although on each interstice there is a row of larger scales, but these are nowhere elevated above the others. From the description of *torridus* it differs in the first joint of the funicle slightly longer than the second and the base of its prothorax not very strongly bisinuate.

MYLLOCERUS SORDIDUS, n. sp.

Blackish-brown, appendages in places obscurely diluted with red. Densely clothed with white or whitish scales; on the upper surface largely mottled with rusty brown. In addition with numerous setæ, which on the elytra have a tendency to form in irregular r ws, and are distinctly elevated above the general level.

Head narrowly impressed between eyes; these suboval and not prominent. Rostrum not very short, feebly but regularly diminishing in width to apex, feebly concave. Scrobes rather distant. Antennæ fairly stout; apical half of scape feebly grooved beneath; first joint of funicle distinctly longer than second. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, apex feebly incurved to middle, sides rounded; base rather strongly bisinuate and not at all or but slightly wider than apex. *Elytra* considerably wider than prothorax, very feebly increasing in width to beyond the middle; striate-punctate. *Femora* edentate. Length, 5-6½ mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Geraldton (A. M. Lea).

On abrasion the punctures of the prothorax are seen to be fairly large and rather numerous, with the minute intervening punctures* rather more distinct than usual.

MYLLOCERUS NIVEUS, n. sp.

Black, appendages reddish. Densely clothed with pure white scales. In addition with numerous stout setæ, which on the elytra are formed into irregular rows and slightly elevated above the general level.

Head narrowly impressed between eyes: these briefly elliptic and prominent. Rostrum not very short, diminishing in width from base but not to extreme apex, gently concave in front. Scrobes rather distant, distinct to eyes. Antennæ thin, all joints of funicle elongate, first slightly longer than second. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides rounded, extreme base slightly wider than apex, and srongly bisinuate. *Elytra* much wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to near apex; striate-punctate. *Femora* finely dentate. Length, 6-7½ mm.

* These minute punctures are evidently for the scales, the larger ones being for the setæ: they are to be seen on all the species on abrasion, both on the prothorax and elytra.

Hab.—Queensland: Cooktown, Endeavour River (C. French).

On abrasion the punctures of the prothorax are seen to be rather large, those on the elytra (although before abrasion apparently no larger than in other species) are almost as wide as the interstices separating them.

MYLLOCERUS ELEGANS, n. sp.

Dark reddish-brown; appendages reddish. Densely clothed with pale-green, golden-green or rosy glistening scales. In addition with fine setæ, which on the elytra are formed into irregular rows, and scarcely rise above the general level. Length, 6 mm.

Hab.—N.W. Australia: Roebourne (C. French).

In structure much like the preceding species, but the eyes rather less prominent, the prothorax longer, more convex across middle, the sides more strongly rounded, and base not so strongly sinuous: the antennæ are stouter, and the first joint of the funicle is considerably longer than the second: the scales are greenish instead of dull, dead white, setæ denser, finer, and longer: the punctures (as seen after abrasion) are also larger and more irregular on the prothorax and smaller on the elytra. The setæ on the upper surface are unusually thin. It agrees fairly well with the description of *glaucinus*, but cannot be that species, which Pascoe placed in his table amongst those having "prothorax much broader at the base," whilst in the present species the base and apex are of equal width: *pudicus* (from Nicol Bay, practically the same as Roebourne) is briefly compared with *glaucinus*, and placed beside it in the table, so that it also cannot be the present species.

There are two specimens before me, one having the scales as described, the other having them almost entirely without gleam, and white, except that in places they are lightly tinged with green or gold: on this specimen the elytral setæ (although exactly as in the type) are much more distinct. The species, in fact, appears to be one in which the scales (as in *abundans*) are subject to alteration.

MYLLOCERUS RUGICOLLIS, n. sp.

Reddish-brown, appendages paler. Densely clothed with pale, greyish scales, on the elytra very slightly (or not at all) variegated with small spots of pale brown. In addition with fairly stout setæ, but on the elytra these are very sparse and indistinct.

Head feebly convex, very narrowly impressed between eyes: these briefly elliptic and rather large. Rostrum subquadrate, feebly concave. Scrobes distant. Antennæ rather

stout; scape grooved on its lower surface at apex: first joint of funicle slightly longer than second, the others all slightly transverse: club rather short. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, apex slightly wider than base, sides rounded, base not very strongly bisinuate. *Elytra* much wider than prothorax, widest at their middle; striate-punctate. *Femora* distinctly dentate. Length, 5-6¼ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane (R. Illidge, T. McGregor, and E. J. Turner).

The prothorax has an elevated ridge across its middle, with a slight depression on each side behind it, the depressions being occasionally very distinct. On abrasion the punctures of both prothorax and elytra are seen to be almost exactly as in the preceding species, but the elytral interstices are narrower and more convex.

Close to the description of *modestus*, but all the femora distinctly dentate, instead of the front femora only (at least it is so implied), prothorax no wider at base than at apex and sides quite strongly rounded: for that species also no mention is made of the transverse prothoracic impressions so conspicuous in the present species.

There are two specimens before me from the Endeavour River, which I hesitate to regard as this species, although they have a strong general resemblance to it. They differ in having thinner antennæ, none of the joints of the funicle transverse, and in having the femoral dentition stronger: the transverse impressions on the prothorax are also absent.

Myllocerus echinatus, n. sp.

Dark reddish-brown, appendages (except club) somewhat paler. Very densely clothed with greyish or pale fawn-coloured scales. In addition with numerous stout setæ: long, erect, or suberect on the elytra, shorter on the prothorax and head, and still shorter on the appendages.

Head with the eyes briefly elliptic and rather large. Rostrum moderately long and concave. Scrobes subapproximate. Antennæ stout; first joint of funicle slightly shorter than second. *Prothorax* as long as wide, sides scarcely rounded, and very feebly increasing in width to base, base strongly bisinuate. *Elytra* much wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to near apex; striate-punctate. *Femora* edentate. Length, 4-4⅓ mm.

Hab.—North Queensland: (H. J. Carter), Cairns (E. Allen).

The elytral setæ or bristles are longer and stouter than in any other species known to me, each is directed at almost or quite a right angle with the derm in which it is set. From behind they can be seen to be in quite regular rows, of which

the alternate ones are slightly higher than the others. On abrasion the punctures of the prothorax are seen to be very large (they are fully twice as large as those of any here recorded), close together, and rough; those on the elytra are large (but smaller than those on prothorax), with the interstices separating them narrow and rather strongly convex. The rostrum has two very strong costæ, which are almost or quite concealed by the clothing.

MYLLOCERUS SUTURALIS, n. sp.

Dark reddish-brown, elytra and appendages paler. Densely clothed with whitish scales: on the under surface slightly tinged with blue, on the upper surface largely (and to a variable extent) mottled with rusty brown. In addition with numerous stout setæ, which on the elytra become long and suberect.

Head almost flat, and with a small impression between eyes: these fairly large and briefly elliptic. Rostrum slightly longer than wide, slightly diminishing in width to apex, feebly concave. Scrobes distant. Antennæ rather thin; first joint of funicle slightly longer than second. *Prothorax* about as long as wide, apex just perceptibly incurved to middle, sides slightly rounded, base as wide as apex and feebly bisinuate. *Elytra* much wider than prothorax, almost parallel-sided to beyond the middle; striate-punctate. *Femora* finely but acutely dentate. Length, $3\frac{2}{3}$-$4\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Gayndah (Australian Museum).

The white scales clothe the sides, and form a continuous line commencing between the antennæ and terminated at the tip of elytra, they usually clothe the shoulders and form spots (sometimes condensed into more or less oblique fasciæ) between the sides and suture. On several specimens, however, the white scales do not form a median line on the prothorax, and on the elytra no distinct spots or patches are defined. The elytral setæ are almost as long as in the preceding species, but are thinner and less erect, whilst those on the prothorax and head are quite normal. On abrasion the prothoracic punctures are seen to be fairly large and dense, those on the elytra are also fairly large and close together.

Although the base of the prothorax is almost truncate, I have referred this species to *Myllocerus*, despite Mr. Pascoe's contention that all such species should be excluded; to fall in line with Mr. Pascoe it would be necessary to propose a bewildering number of new and highly unstable genera. In general appearance, the present is close to several species of *Myllocerus*, closer still perhaps to several species of *Titinia*, but its dentate femora exclude it from that genus, from *Proxyrus* (also with dentate femora and base of prothorax

subtruncate), its prothorax distinguishes it, from *Prosygrodes* it is distinguished by the scape passing the apex of the prothorax.

MYLLOCERUS TRILINEATUS, n. sp.

Dark reddish-brown; elytra and appendages paler. Densely clothed with scales; white on the lower surface, rusty-brown, variegated with dingy white on the upper. In addition with stout setæ, which on the elytra are arranged in regular rows, and scarcely rise above the general level. Length, male 5, female 7 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Gayndah (Australian Museum).

Decidedly allied to the preceding species, and placed in *Myllocerus* for the same reasons: but differs in its feeble elytral setæ and in its larger size, the base of its prothorax is also slightly more sinuous: the rostrum slightly diminishes in width from base, but not to extreme apex, and is not concave, and the antennæ are rather thin. On abrasion the punctures are seen to be much the same, except that those on the prothorax are somewhat denser and coarser. In all other features of structure, however, the two species are almost identical.

The brown scales are almost absent from the head, form three feeble stripes of variable intensity on the prothorax (of which the median is always narrower than the others), and are condensed into numerous spots on the elytra, these spots (although never eye-like in character) frequently have their centres darker than their margins. I have two pairs pinned as having been taken *in cop.*, but except for the difference in size the sexes appear to be exactly alike.

MYLLOCERUS EXILIS, n. sp.

Brownish-red, appendages of a rather pale red. Densely clothed with white or greyish-white scales (slightly tinged with blue or not); prothorax with three very pale stripes of brown, elytra usually with very indistinct brownish spots. Setæ much as in the preceding species.

Head moderately convex: eyes briefly elliptic. Rostrum shorter than wide, feebly diminishing in width to apex. Scrobes moderately distant. First joint of funicle just perceptibly shorter than second; scape stouter in female than in male. *Prothorax* in male slightly longer than wide, in female very feebly transverse, sides feebly rounded, base the width of apex, and rather feebly bisinuate. *Elytra* much wider than prothorax, widest at about the middle: striate-punctate. *Femora* very feebly dentate. Length, $4\frac{1}{4}$-$5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—N.W. Australia: Roebourne (C. French).

A rather thin species; its clothing on the whole is much as in the preceding species, except that it is much paler (on

only one specimen before me are the markings at all distinct), but the size of both sexes is distinctly less, and the prothorax is decidedly longer, and on abrasion the punctures are seen to be somewhat smaller and more regular.

The species of *Myllocerus* known to me may be tabulated as follows: —

Prothorax at base wider than elytra ... *laticollis*, n. sp.
Prothorax narrower than elytra.
  Prothorax at base much wider than at apex.
    Apex of prothorax strongly incurved ... *Bovilli*, Blackb.
    Apex of prothorax straight, or almost so.
      Clothing never green ... ... *cinerascens*, Pasc.
      Clothing more or less green.
        Prothorax with two irregular black vittæ ... ... *speciosus*, Blackb.
        Prothorax without vittæ. ... ... *abundans*, n. sp.
  Prothorax at base not at all or very little wider than at apex.
    Elytra with long setæ or bristles.
      Setæ on prothorax and head also long *echinatus*, n. sp.
      Setæ on prothorax and head normal ... *suturalis*, n. sp.
    Elytra never with long setæ.
      Clothing more or less green.
        Elytra wider at middle than at base *trepidus*, Pasc.
        Elytra parallel-sided to beyond the middle.
          Prothorax strongly rounded in middle ... ... *elegans*, n. sp.
          Prothorax at most moderately rounded in middle.
            Prothorax less than once and one half as wide as long ... *usitatus*, Lea.
            Prothorax at least once and one half as wide as long.
              Sutural interstice with distinct setæ throughout ... *carinatus*, Lea.
              Sutural interstice at most setose posteriorly ... ... *Tatei*, Blackb. / *Darwini*, Blackb.
      Clothing of upper surface not at all green.
        First joint of funicle shorter than second ... ... *exilis*, n. sp.
        First joint of funicle longer than second.
          Rostrum wider than long.
            Elytra wider at middle than at base ... ... *rugicollis*, n. sp.
            Elytra parallel-sided to beyond the middle ... ... *amblyrhinus*, n. sp.
          Rostrum longer than wide.
            Clothing pure white ... ... *niveus*, n. sp.
            Clothing more or less variegated.
              Narrowest part of rostrum its apex ... ... *sordidus*, n. sp.
              Narrowest part of rostrum before its apex ... ... *trilineatus*, n. sp.

Titinia.

As with many others of Mr. Pascoe's genera, there is really very little to distinguish this genus from *Mylloceras*, the sinuation at the base of the prothorax being practically one of degree only. I have referred but one new species to it, but several placed in *Mylloceras* might have been so referred, only that their femora are dentate, and this character (not that it is a very good one) I have regarded as a bar to the species belonging to *Titinia*.

Titinia eremita, Blackb., and bicolor, Blackb.

Specimens of both of these species were sent to me by Mr. Blackburn (his 469 and 3945); the two are very closely allied, but appear to be distinct on account of the first joint of the funicle being much longer than the second in *eremita* and not much longer in *bicolor;* in the former also there is a median whitish vitta on the prothorax, and that part is more parallel-sided.

In the table Mr. Blackburn supplies* he divides the genus into two sections: —

"A. Rostrum very narrow between the scrobes."

"AA. Rostrum but little narrowed between the scrobes."

These expressions are somewhat misleading, inasmuch as the width of the rostrum *between* the scrobes is much the same in both sections;† in "A," however, the rostrum itself is almost continuously narrowed from the base to the apex, but in "AA" it is narrowed from the base, and then increases in width to the apex. But the upper surface of the rostrum between the scrobes is greatly constricted in both sections.

Titinia ignaria, Pasc.
marmorata, Pasc.
læta, Blackb.

These names appear to appertain to but one species, *ignaria* having been described from a female with the markings but little pronounced; *marmorata* from a male (the male is always smaller than the female in this species, as in most, if not all, of the subfamily). *Ignaria* was described as having the "head (the rostrum presumably included) without any traces of lines or excavations"; *marmorata* as having "*capitis fronte rostroque in medio linea longitudinaliter impressa.*" This apparent difference, however, was probably due to the

* P.L.S.N.S.W., 1892, p. 121.

† At least in *læta*, *tenuis*, and *brevicollis* of A, and *bicolor* and *eremita* of AA; the appearance of this space, moreover, varies according to whether the scales have been abraded or not.

comparative freshness of the individuals, as when the head and rostrum are densely squamose no line can be seen, but when at all abraded a line can be traced.

The species is a variable and widely distributed one, and is common on various species of acacia. The elytra are sometimes almost entirely pallid, whilst in others they are very decidedly maculate: they always, however, have rows of semi-erect bristles. The prothorax is usually supplied with three infuscate lines, occasionally with but two (it was probably from a female of this form that Blackburn drew up his description of *læta*), whilst a form is not at all uncommon in which the whole upper surface of the prothorax is clothed with infuscate scales. The size varies from $1\frac{1}{3}$ to 2 mm.

In this species (as in others of the subfamily) the apparent width and shape of the joints of the funicle differ according to whether they are free or clogged with gum, and fresh or abraded.

On one specimen before me the deciduous mandibular processes are present. They are strongly curved, not half the length of the head and rostrum combined, widest and obtusely dentate in the middle, and of a reddish colour.

The species is very close to *tenuis* and *brevicollis* (if these are really distinct), but differs in having the prothorax longer and the elytra with semi-erect bristles.

Hab.—Victoria: Grampians, Ararat, Melbourne: New South Wales: Blue Mountains, Springwood, Forest Reefs: Queensland: Brisbane.

Titinia parva, n. sp.

Black, appendages (except middle of femora) reddish. Densely clothed with dingy whitish and slaty-brown scales, and with sparse, stout setæ.

Head narrowly impressed in middle, the impression continued on to rostrum. Eyes large, almost round. Rostrum gradually narrowing to apex. Scrobes short, deep, and approximating behind. Scape strongly curved: first joint of funicle distinctly longer than second. *Prothorax* feebly transverse, base lightly bisinuate, sides lightly rounded in middle. *Elytra* subparallel on basal two-thirds, much wider than prothorax: striate-punctate. *Femora* edentate. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Victoria (National Museum).

The smallest of the subfamily as yet recorded from Australia. From *ignaria* it differs in being smaller, in the elytra having the setæ sparse, short, and scarcely (usually not at all) rising above the general level (instead of rather dense and sub-erect): the club also is reddish. The prothorax is distinctly longer than in *tenuis* and *brevicollis*.

The white scales in places (but especially on the under surface) are slightly tinged with green, but they are nowhere shining; they clothe the head (on one specimen there is a broad median patch of brown scales extending from the base to between the antennæ), rostrum, scutellum, under surface, and legs: form four lines on the prothorax (two median and two lateral), and are distributed in irregular patches on the elytra: on the latter they cover from one-fourth to one-half of the surface, on the prothorax they cover less than half. The setæ are rather numerous on the legs and antennæ, rather sparse on the prothorax, and very sparse on the elytra: they are nowhere dark in colour. The elytra to the eye appear almost seriate-punctate, the punctures being partially visible,* but the striæ very indistinct.

SYNOMUS ÆRUGINOSUS, n. sp.

Black, appendages reddish. Densely clothed with golden-green scales: abdomen and appendages with white scales (with an occasional golden gleam) and with white setæ. Elytra with long, stiff, upright, whitish bristles, prothorax with similar but shorter bristles, and still shorter ones on head.

Head large and very feebly convex. Eyes almost round. Rostrum slightly diminishing in width from base to apex, with a narrow, impressed line, which terminates posteriorly in a narrow, ocular fovea. First joint of funicle distinctly longer than second. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, base strongly bisinuate, sides lightly rounded. *Scutellum* minute. *Elytra* ovate, widest at about the middle, at base closely applied to and no wider than prothorax: striate punctate. *Femora* minutely dentate. Length, $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Chillagoe (C. French).

On both specimens before me several obscure patches of greyish scales are to be seen on the prothorax and elytra, but these may be due to an oily exudation. The elytra appear to be rather finely striate only, but on abrasion fairly large punctures are exposed. The green scales will readily distinguish it from *cephalotes*.

The elytra at the base no wider than the prothorax† is practically the only character Pascoe gave as distinguishing *Synomus* from *Myllocerus*, but it appears to be a very good

* These are the only ones that are even partially visible, all the punctures on the prothorax and elsewhere being quite concealed.

† This is due to the narrowing of the elytra to the base, the prothorax being normal: in several species of *Myllocerus* the elytra at the base are no wider (in one species they are narrower) than the prothorax, but this is due to the hind margins of the prothorax being widened out to the base.

one, and, as in other genera having similar elytra, these are partially soldered together, and the wings are rudimentary.

HOMÆOTRACHELUS.

Although this genus* was referred by Faust to the *Tanymecides*, it appears to me to belong to the same subfamily as *Myllocerus*, despite its short scape: the side pieces of the meso- and meta-sternum to which (and with justice) so much importance was attached by Leconte, are identical in both genera, and, in fact, were the antennæ removed, there would be nothing to prevent the species of it being referred to *Myllocerus* itself.

HOMÆOTRACHELUS TRICARINATUS, n. sp.

Black, appendages reddish: apical sides of elytra obscurely diluted with red. Densely clothed with scales—white on the under surface and legs, greyish-white on upper surface; elytra and abdomen in addition with subsetose scales, but which do not (or but seldom) rise above the general level.

Head distinctly impressed between eyes: these large and suboval. Rostrum the length of head, sides parallel and almost vertical, sides and middle carinate, the median carina bifurcate in front, terminated posteriorly in ocular fovea.† Two basal joints of funicle of equal length, and combined slightly longer than scape. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, base not much wider than apex, sides moderately rounded. *Scutellum* subtriangular. *Elytra* much wider than prothorax, each strongly rounded at base, striate-punctate, the punctures large, subapproximate and subquadrate, but more or less concealed. *Femora* unarmed, the hind pair glabrous internally. Length, 6-6½ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Port Denison (Macleay Museum).

The prothorax, although almost truncate at the base, appears to be rather strongly bisinuate; as in others of the genus the ocular lobes are absent, but their positions are marked by small patches of long yellowish setæ. The punctures are everywhere more or less concealed, but those on the head and prothorax are evidently rather coarse: those on the elytra appear to be large, oblong, and black, but when the scales have been abraded appear of different shape and

* I cannot be mistaken as to its identification, as I have four specimens agreeing with the description of *H. australasiæ*, and one of which was sent to me with the name by the late Herr J. Faust himself.

† The expression "ocular fovea" refers to the impression which exists between the eyes in almost all weevils, and which appears to correspond with the clypeal suture of other beetles.

much larger. In general outline it approaches *Australasiæ*, but the clothing is more uniform, and the elytral punctures are larger.

SUB-FAMILY CRYPTORHYNCHIDES.

Lybæba acuticosta, n. sp.

Male. Red, club infuscate: base of rostrum, sterna, and abdomen black. Clothed with bright red, variegated with stramineous scales; on prothorax the paler scales form a short median and distinct lateral stripes, on the elytra they are condensed into numerous small spots, which become more or less fasciate in arrangement. Under surface with pale scales: head with red scales continued to near antennæ.

Eyes separated the width of rostrum at base. Rostrum long, moderately curved, thin, parallel-sided to antennæ, thence slightly (but noticeably) decreasing in width and depth to apex; rather strongly punctate, punctures behind antennæ partially concealed, but leaving three acute costæ. Scape inserted one-third from apex, shorter than funicle. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, apex more than half the width of base, with dense, partially-concealed punctures. *Scutellum* round and punctate. *Elytra* subcordate, each gently rounded at base, shoulders gently rounded; striate-punctate, punctures partially concealed: interstices regular, much wider than punctures. *Mesosternal* plate semi-circular, feebly depressed. Abdomen densely and shallowly punctate, third and fourth segments straight, their combined length more than that of second and much more than that of fifth. *Femora* acutely dentate. Length, 4: rostrum, $1\frac{1}{2}$: width, $2\frac{1}{6}$ mm.

Female differs in having the derm entirely red, the rostrum slightly longer, more noticeably curved, feebly punctate, shining, gently decreasing in width from base to apex and clothed only at base: the antennæ inserted less close to apex, and the eyes larger and less prominent.

Hab.—South Australia (Macleay Museum).

Allied to *majorina*, but the rostrum different in both sexes.

Melanterius impolitus, Lea.

I have to thank the Rev. T. Blackburn for calling my attention to a mistake made by me in regard to this species. In my table it is included amongst those having "interstices raised posteriorly," and in the description I say (quite correctly), "elytra nowhere ridged."

Melanterius costipennis, n. sp.

Piceous-black: head, legs, and rostrum piceous-red, antennæ and elytra somewhat paler. Clothed with moderately

elongate scales, varying on different specimens from a stramineous yellow to an ochreous red: prothorax with a basal spot and two sublateral stripes: elytra with numerous distinct spots of scales, the interspaces with small and obscure sooty scales. Metasternal episterna each with a distinct row.

Head densely punctate: ocular fovea distinct: eyes ovate, separation less than width of rostrum at base. Rostrum feebly curved, sides very feebly incurved to middle: male densely and strongly punctate, punctures leaving five irregular ridges to antennæ: female less coarsely punctate, and with only the median ridge moderately distinct. Scape the length of funicle: in male inserted one-third from apex: in female two-fifths. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, densely punctate, punctures in places feebly confluent, with or without a feeble median line. *Scutellum* oblong-ovate. *Elytra* about once and one-third the width of and more than twice the length of prothorax: shoulders oblique: seriate-punctate, punctures suboblong, feebly connected: interstices much wider than punctures, the third, fifth, and seventh acutely raised, the ridges shining. *Mesosternal plate* moderately transverse, depressed, and feebly concave. Metasternum rather densely punctate, the episterna each with a single row of punctures. Abdomen with moderately large and shallow punctures on first segment, smaller and sparser on second, smaller and dense on fifth: third and fourth combined, slightly longer than second, each with a single row of punctures. *Legs* moderately long: femora rather strongly dentate: posterior tibiæ with punctures in feeble series. Length, 6 (vix.): rostrum, $1\frac{3}{4}$: width, 3: variation in length, $4\frac{1}{2}$-$6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Launceston (A. Simson), Hobart (H. H. D. Griffith, in *Acacia* galls; A. M. Lea, under bark).

May be distinguished from all previously described species by the alternate interstices of the elytra being triangularly raised to the base, with the ridges shining: *floridus* has the alternate interstices raised, but not triangularly, nor are they shining: *aberrans* has somewhat similar interstices, but the ridges are not continued to the base, and the antennæ are very different: *vinosus* has all the interstices raised and the eyes widely separated.

Poropterus nodosus, n. sp.

Moderately densely clothed with greyish-brown and small but moderately long scales, becoming ochreous-brown on under surface, base of head and base of prothorax. Ciliation of ocular lobes very distinct, even with head in position.

Convex. *Head* with the ocular fovea rather large and deep: eyes finely faceted. Rostrum with moderately dense subseriate punctures. Funicle slightly longer than scape,

first joint slightly longer than second. *Prothorax* slightly transverse, sides rounded, constriction continued across summit, across middle a series of four moderately large and very distinct tubercles, a subobsolete one on each side of apex: with rather numerous large, glossy granules: median line without granules, but with a feeble ridge anteriorly. *Scutellum* subtriangular, distinct *Elytra* ovate, about thrice the length and at widest about once and one-half the width of prothorax; interstices with numerous small and moderately large glossy granules, and with about five or six small tubercles on each side; each side at summit of posterior declivity with a large subconical tubercle; each side of apex with a moderately distinct one. *Abdomen* with second-fourth segments scarcely depressed, and at a glance appearing almost equal in length, but the second encroaches on the first. *Legs* long and rather thin; posterior femora extending to apex of elytra; third tarsal joint wide. Length, 15; rostrum, 4; width, 7 mm.

Hab.—Tasmania (type in Mr. A. Simson's collection).

A very distinct species, belonging to the *succisus* group. Each elytron has the third interstice subtuberculate at base, and with two moderately distinct tubercles between the base and the large tubercle, this is obsoletely granulate and outwardly directed.

Poropterus rhyticephalus, n. sp.

Rather sparsely clothed with small scales, each puncture containing a distinct scale; tubercles feebly setose.

Strongly convex, subcylindrical. *Head* and rostrum roughly punctate; eyes finely faceted: ocular fovea rather large. Antennæ black; funicle longer than scape, its second joint longer than first. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides rounded; constriction irregularly continuous across summit; with numerous granules; across middle a series of four large rounded punctate granules: with a distinct median carina, which terminates before base and apex. *Scutellum* subtriangular. *Elytra* oblong-ovate, not much wider than prothorax, and more than twice as long: with moderately large, round punctures, and with numerous subtubercular elevations; second interstice with two tubercles of moderate size: one near base round and slightly larger than those on prothorax, the other just beyond middle, suboblong, and smaller: each side near summit of posterior declivity with a large, obtusely conical tubercle; apex without tubercles. *Abdomen* with third and fourth segments depressed below second and just perceptibly below fifth. *Legs* moderately long and thin: posterior femora just passing elytra. Length, 9½: rostrum, 2½; width, 4 mm.

Hab.—Queensland (Australian Museum).

A very distinct species belonging to the *succisus* group. The (two) specimens under examination are probably partially abraded, but as the species is very distinct I have not hesitated to describe them. The seventh elytral interstice is moderately distinctly ridged in middle, so that it causes an appearance of a slight epipleural fold. Compared with *succisus* it differs in being considerably narrower, the elytra with less numerous tuberosities, the subapical tubercles larger and rounded and by the conjointly rounded apex.

Poropterus listroderes, n. sp.

Moderately densely clothed with stout brownish scales, prothorax with a very distinct complete border of paler scales, and which is continued on sides of elytra to apex, but decidedly incurved at basal third.

Flattened, subelliptic. *Head* flat; ocular fovea indistinct: eyes finely faceted. Rostrum rather short and stout, increasing in width to apex; muzzle moderately densely punctate. Funicle slightly longer than scape, second joint much longer than first. *Prothorax* flat, sides moderately round, strongly narrowed towards apex, apex feebly bifurcate. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax, and scarcely twice as long: base strongly bisinuate; with series of large, shallow punctures, more regular on sides than on disc: the spaces between the punctures often tuberculiform, and with small, shining granules, second interstice near apex with a subconical tubercle, apex itself without tubercles. *Abdomen* with the third and fourth segments below level of second, but not of fifth. *Legs* moderately long: posterior femora extending to apex of elytra: third tarsal joint moderately wide. Length, 11; rostrum, $2\frac{1}{2}$; width, 5 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Dryander (A. Simson).

The very distinct pale lateral markings of the prothorax and elytra will readily distinguish this species; it belongs to the *exitiosus* group. The tubercles on the posterior declivity are rather small, and are indistinct when viewed from above, but they are very distinct from the sides.

Poropterus longipes, n. sp.

Moderately densely clothed with muddy-brown scales, interspersed (especially on legs) with rather long blackish setæ and with stouter scales, on the elytra these form a feeble fascicle on each side at summit of posterior declivity.

Strongly convex. *Head* with punctures concealed by clothing; ocular fovea moderately large; eyes finely faceted. Rostrum long, thin, moderately strongly curved; basal portion coarsely, elsewhere finely (very finely in female) punc-

tate; with a feeble median ridge continued to near antennæ. Scape inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum, almost the length of funicle; second joint of the latter almost twice the length of the first. *Prothorax* slightly transverse, subglobular; without punctures or tubercles. *Elytra* ovate-cordate, widest at about one-third from base, less than thrice the length of prothorax, without tubercles; with series of moderately large (large at sides) punctures, which are partially concealed by clothing. *Abdomen* with third and fourth segments not depressed, their combined length equal to that of second or fifth; without large punctures except for a curved row on intercoxal process, and which, around the coxæ, become compressed into a distinct groove. *Legs* unusually long and thin; posterior femora passing elytra; third tarsal joint wide. Length, $8\frac{1}{2}$; rostrum, $2\frac{3}{4}$; width, 4 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (George Masters).

Belongs to the *varicosus* group, but is, nevertheless, a distinct species, and is not close to any known to me.

POROPTERUS CAVERNOSUS, n. sp.

Densely clothed with stout, suberect brownish scales almost uniform in size and colour throughout, except that on the legs they are feebly variegated; on the elytra they are most numerous on the alternate interstices, but even there are less dense than on the prothorax.

Strongly convex. Punctures of *head* and rostrum entirely concealed, but evidently very coarse; eyes coarsely faceted. Rostrum noticeably incurved to middle. Scape inserted almost in exact middle of rostrum, much shorter than funicle; second joint of the latter much longer than first, third joint almost as long as two following combined, none transverse. *Prothorax* as long as wide, or slightly longer than wide, sides rounded; densely and coarsely punctate, punctures entirely concealed. *Elytra* elliptic-ovate; decidedly raised above, scarcely twice the length of and once and one-half the width of prothorax; with nine series of large, regular foveiform punctures; the interstices narrow, not much wider than the transverse ridges between puncture and puncture. *Abdomen* without distinct punctures, third and fourth segments combined slightly shorter than second. *Legs* moderately long; posterior femora extending to apex of elytra; third tarsal joint moderately wide. Length, $6\frac{1}{4}$; rostrum, $1\frac{3}{4}$; width, 3 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (Macleay Museum).

Belongs to the *varicosus* group, and with an outline somewhat similar to that of the preceding species; from which, however, it totally differs in the punctures and legs; of the described species it is perhaps closer to *crassicornis* than to

any other, but is abundantly distinct from it on account of the absence of large abdominal punctures (one specimen has been abraded to make sure of this point), and by the different punctures of elytra.

POROPTERUS FOVEATUS, n. sp.

Densely clothed with ruddy brown scales, interspersed with numerous long suberect or erect spathulate scales, which are very numerous on legs, and even appear on the apex of the scape.

Strongly convex. Punctures of *head* and rostrum concealed, but evidently coarse. Scape inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum, stout, subclavate, considerably shorter than funicle; the latter with the second joint very slightly (if at all) longer than first, third strongly, fourth-sixth moderately strongly, seventh feebly transverse. *Prothorax* and *elytra* much as in the preceding species, but the former with a feeble median ridge and much larger punctures, the latter with a feeble projection at base of third interstice, and with very much larger and less numerous punctures or foveæ. *Abdomen* with a few large punctures on the two basal and on the apical segments, third and fourth combined considerably shorter than second or fifth. *Legs* moderately stout; posterior femora terminated before apex of elytra; third tarsal joint moderately wide. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$; rostrum, $1\frac{2}{3}$; width, $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales (J. Faust).

The shape is much the same as in the preceding species, but the elytral foveæ are almost twice as large as they are even in that species, and are very much larger than in any other member of the *varicosus* group. The brevity of the third joint of the funicle is very unusual. The eyes are very coarsely faceted.

POROPTERUS INUSITATUS, n. sp.

Sparsely clothed with small brown scales; prothorax with four fascicles transversely placed in middle, apex feebly bifurcate, each puncture with an elongate scale; elytra with the alternate interstices moderately densely clothed, the third with a feeble, dark fascia beyond middle, suture posteriorly with similar scales, but scarcely fasciculate. Under surface moderately densely, the legs, head, and rostrum densely squamose.

Strongly convex. *Head* and rostrum roughly punctate; eyes moderately coarsely faceted. Rostrum moderately long, noticeably increasing in width to apex. Scape inserted three-sevenths from apex, shorter than funicle; second joint of the latter considerably longer than first, the others slightly longer

than wide. *Prothorax* as long as wide, sides rounded, constriction deep, and not quite continuous; with four tubercles transversely placed in middle, of which the two median only are moderately distinct; with rather large round punctures somewhat irregular in size and very irregularly distributed, but more numerous at base than elsewhere. *Elytra* ovate, moderately long, more than twice the length of prothorax, widest at basal third; with series of large punctures, becoming foveæ on sides and very small on posterior declivity; without distinct tubercles. *Abdomen* with a few large punctures (not foveate, however), on the two basal and the apical segments; third and fourth combined slightly shorter than second or fifth. *Legs* moderately long; posterior femora terminated before apex of elytra; third tarsal joint wide. Length, $8\frac{1}{2}$; rostrum, $2\frac{1}{4}$; width, 4 (vix.), mm.

Hab.—E. Australia (Horace W. Brown).

Belongs to the *varicosus* group, from all the members of which it may be distinguished by the exposed and irregular prothoracic punctures. On a glance the clothing appears as if partially abraded, but I am convinced that the specimen described (which was taken at Orange, in New South Wales, or Rockhampton, in Queensland), is in perfect preservation.

Poropterus lissorhinus, n. sp.

Densely clothed with stout sooty and sooty-brown scales, rather paler on head and under surface than elsewhere; prothoracic scales stouter and less numerous than those on elytra; prothorax with six feeble fascicles; four across middle, and two at apex; elytra with eight moderately distinct fascicles (on the third and fifth interstices) forming two distinct transverse series; one near base and one at summit of posterior declivity.

Moderately convex, subelliptic. *Head* with punctures entirely concealed by clothing; eyes finely faceted. Rostrum long, thin, rather strongly convex; base and sides behind antennæ coarsely punctate; elsewhere shining and very sparsely and finely punctate. Scape inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum, half the length of funicle and club combined; second joint of funicle slightly longer than first, the others transverse. *Prothorax* and *elytra* much as in *bituberculatus*, but the former without carina. *Abdomen* densely and regularly punctate, punctures indistinct, but each carrying a large scale; third and fourth segments combined slightly longer than second or fifth. *Legs* moderately long; posterior femora terminated before apex of abdomen; third tarsal joint wide. Length, 7; rostrum, $2\frac{1}{2}$; width, $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Mount Kosciusko (J. J. Fletcher).

In appearance this species strongly resembles *bituberculatus*, and it is remarkable that the two should have exactly similar tubercles at the base of the elytra; the facets of the eye, however, are very much finer (less than half the size) than in that species, and forbid its being regarded as a variety. Many of the prothoracic and abdominal scales appear to be conical in shape.

Poropterus rubus, Pasc.

Two specimens, from Cairns, appear to represent a variety of this species. They differ from typical specimens in having the clothing longer and denser, the apex of the elytra very obtusely mucronate, and all the tubercles more obtuse; of the sutural tubercles the second is almost obsolete, being transformed into a feeble ridge.

Decilaus apicatus, n. sp.

Densely clothed with large soft scales, varying from a dingy white to sooty brown, and causing the upper surface to appear speckled. Under surface with longer dingy-whitish scales; pectoral canal densely squamose.

Head indistinctly but evidently coarsely punctate. Rostrum stout; coarsely punctate, punctures irregular in front of antennæ, behind them evidently in seven rows, the lateral row very distinct. Scape stout, almost the length of funicle, inserted close to apex. *Prothorax* (by measurement) slightly longer than wide, with moderately large, round, shallow punctures, which are entirely concealed. *Elytra* oblong-cordate, scarcely twice the length of prothorax, striate-punctate, both striæ and punctures entirely concealed, punctures moderately large, but not as wide as interstices, these flat and punctate. *Abdomen* with the punctures almost entirely concealed. Anterior *tibiæ* at apex with a glabrous, outwardly rounded, and obliquely flattened plate, from which the terminal hook proceeds. Length, 5; rostrum, $1\frac{1}{6}$; width, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—South Australia: Eyre's Peninsula (Rev. T. Blackburn, No. 1492).

The anterior tibiæ are very peculiar. The margins of the elytra in the vicinity of the abdomen are perfectly glabrous in the (two) specimens under examination, this character being invisible from above; it does not appear to be due to abrasion. Each puncture of the rostrum behind the antennæ contains a large scale, which entirely conceals it, but as the scales can be traced in seven rows the punctures are probably also in rows.

Decilaus squamipennis, n. sp.

Prothorax with three feeble whitish lines, each puncture containing a scale, the majority of which are dingy brown, and

do not rise to the general level; elytra densely clothed with soft pale brownish scales and with paler scales, giving the surface a slightly speckled appearance. Under surface and legs with brownish-grey scales; head (except between eyes), rostrum, and pectoral canal sparsely squamose.

Head transversely impressed, and with coarse punctures between eyes, with smaller (but not fine) and almost regular punctures elsewhere. Rostrum moderately long; not very coarsely punctate, punctures forming four distinct rows. Scape inserted two-fifths from apex, much shorter than funicle. *Prothorax* transverse, with dense, moderately large, round, clearly cut punctures, which are larger on flanks and smaller on apex than elsewhere; with or without a feeble median line. *Elytra* subcordate, outline almost continuous with that of prothorax; striate-punctate, punctures moderately large, subquadrate, only partially concealed; interstices feebly convex, much wider than punctures, themselves rather densely punctate. Two basal segments of *abdomen*, with punctures which are but little smaller than those on prothorax. Anterior *femora* feebly dentate. Length, 4: rostrum, $1\frac{1}{6}$: width, 2 mm.

Hab.—Australia (J. Faust): Queensland. Gayndah (Macleay and Australian Museums).

The dentition of the femora is more of the nature of a slight lateral extension of the ridge bordering the groove (as in *moluris*), rather than distinct teeth. The difference in the clothing of the prothorax and elytra is very pronounced. Six specimens have a distinct transverse whitish spot on each side of elytra at summit of posterior declivity, on a seventh these spots are continued (running parallel with suture) almost to apex, on an eighth they are not traceable.

Decilaus cuniculosus, n. sp.

Clothed with greyish-white scales, on the prothorax long and setose, and each arising from a puncture, on the elytra softer, and rounded and densely clothing the interstices, each puncture with a thin, indistinct scale. Under surface and legs with moderately elongate, almost white scales; metasternum with very thin setose scales; pectoral canal moderately squamose: head and rostrum with similar scales to those on elytra.

Head coarsely and irregularly punctate. Rostrum moderately stout, coarsely punctate, punctures more or less seriate in arrangement, and leaving a distinct impressed median space. Scape inserted two-fifths from apex, the length of the four following joints; of these the first is longer than the second. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, with dense, coarse, round punctures. *Elytra* subcordate, seriate-punctate, punc-

tures moderately large, oblong or suboblong, sometimes with slightly wrinkled walls; interstices not separately convex, much wider (at base not much wider) than punctures. *Abdomen* irregularly punctate, the punctures of the two basal segments never very large, and not very dense, a few larger than the others on second: third and fourth each with a single row of squamose punctures. Length, 5: rostrum, $1\frac{1}{2}$; width, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—South Australia (Rev. T. Blackburn, No. 1493).

The prothoracic punctures are fully as large as in *foraminosus*, but those on the elytra are very much smaller than in that species. The clothing of the under surface shows a slight approach to that of *auricomus* and *tibialis*. Mr. Blackburn informed me that the specimens described were probably taken near Adelaide.

DECILAUS IRRASUS, n. sp.

Sparsely and irregularly clothed with brown and whitish scales, forming in places indistinct spots. Sterna and basal segments of abdomen with elongate whitish scales: pectoral canal almost glabrous.

Head densely and coarsely punctate. Rostrum moderately stout, sides feebly incurved to middle; coarsely punctate, punctures subseriate in arrangement between antennæ and base. Scape inserted three-sevenths from apex, the length of five following joints; of these the first is noticeably longer than the second. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, basal two-thirds almost parallel sided, with rather large, round, clearly-cut punctures, which become smaller towards apex. *Elytra* oblong-cordate, base almost truncate; seriate-punctate, punctures moderately large, deep, oblong, or suboblong; interstices not separately convex, narrower than punctures and rather coarsely punctate. *Abdomen* with the two basal and the apical segment irregularly but not densely punctate; some of the punctures rather large. Length, $3\frac{1}{4}$; rostrum, $1\frac{1}{6}$; width, $1\frac{5}{6}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland (Australian Museum).

The prothoracic punctures are about the size that they are in *distans*, but those on the elytra are considerably larger.

DECILAUS AURICOMUS, n. sp.

Clothed with pale fawn-coloured and whitish scales: prothorax with three feeble lines of rather stout elongate scales: elytra not very densely clothed with soft, almost round scales, a few of which are of an almost pearly whiteness. Middle of metasternum and two basal segments of abdomen and the four posterior coxæ with long, slightly curved, golden setæ or

hair: pectoral canal almost glabrous; legs and head densely clothed, the scales feebly variegated.

Head and rostrum coarsely and irregularly punctate, punctures on the latter scarcely seriate in arrangement, but leaving a feeble, longitudinal, impunctate space. Scape inserted two-fifths from apex, slightly shorter than funicle. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, with dense, moderately large, round, clearly defined punctures, which are scarcely smaller at apex and larger on flanks than on disc. *Elytra* subcordate: seriate-punctate, punctures large, oblong, all connected together; interstices gently convex, the width of or slightly wider than punctures, with sparse punctures. *Abdomen* with dense and irregular punctures, none of which is very large, third and fourth segments each with a single row of squamose punctures. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$: rostrum, $1\frac{1}{3}$: width, $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Sydney (at roots of beach-growing plants).

The clothing of the under surface is most remarkable, and, except in the following species, is dissimilar to that of any other: two specimens are under examination, and are probably both males. The colour of the derm is of a brownish-red, the elytra and legs rather less dark than elsewhere. Each prothoracic puncture contains a scale, but along middle and towards sides these scales are stouter and paler than elsewhere, and cause three feeble stripes to appear. The elytral punctures cause an appearance as of deep, continuous striæ, the walls of which are slightly waved. I know of no other species having similar punctures, although there is a slight approach to them in *spissus*.

Decilaus tibialis, n. sp.

Male. Upper surface moderately densely clothed with stout, sooty scales, interspersed with small spots of pale brownish scales. Under surface, legs, head, and rostrum with pale brownish scales, the legs feebly ringed with sooty ones: middle of metasternum and two basal segments of abdomen, and the four posterior coxæ clothed with very long recurved golden setæ or hairs.

Punctures of *head* and rostrum (except in front of antennæ, where they are moderately dense and coarse) concealed, on the latter evidently subseriate in arrangement. Scape inserted one-third from apex, the length of four following joints, two basal subequal; club elongate-ovate. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, base feebly but distinctly bisinuate, apex less than half the width of base: with (for the genus) rather small punctures, less crowded than usual, but

entirely concealed (except at sides): an impunctate and slightly depressed median line. *Elytra* cordate, shoulders slightly prominent; seriate-punctate, punctures large and deep; interstices feebly convex, not at all or very slightly wider than punctures, themselves with small and rather numerous, but entirely concealed, punctures. *Abdomen* with punctures entirely concealed, but evidently dense and not very large. Terminal hook of posterior *tibiæ* strongly incurved and outwardly dentate. Length, 7; rostrum, $1\frac{1}{2}$; width, 4 (vix.); variation in length, $6\frac{1}{2}$-$7\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Female. Differs in being entirely without golden hair on the under surface, the terminal hook of the posterior tibiæ simple, the rostrum squamose only at base, and antennæ inserted more distant from apex of rostrum.

Hab.—New South Wales: Armidale (D. McDonald and A. M. Lea); Tamworth (Lea).

A much less convex species than usual, the male with very remarkable clothing and posterior tibiæ. I believe the species belongs to *Decilaus*, the clothing of the under surface is almost exactly the same as in *auricomus*, an undoubted *Decilaus*. Many of the elytral punctures have a slightly triangular appearance, others are more or less rounded or ovate, each is isolated by a distinct transverse ridge, which is just below the level of the interstice, but which is more or less concealed by the clothing.

Decilaus spissus, n. sp.

Very densely clothed with soft, pale, dirty, fawn-coloured scales, which are larger and more rounded on prothorax and abdomen than elsewhere. Head and rostrum very densely clothed; pectoral canal with a few elongate scales.

Punctures of *head* and rostrum entirely concealed, but those on the latter evidently seriate in arrangement. Rostrum wider at base than apex, and much wider than between antennæ. Scape stout, inserted nearer base than apex, the length of two following joints; these subequal in length. *Prothorax* rather strongly transverse, sides not suddenly narrowed towards apex; with dense, large, round, clearly-cut punctures, which are partially concealed. *Elytra* oblong-cordate, more than twice the length of prothorax; striate-punctate, punctures rather large, subcontiguous; interstices convex, much wider than punctures, fourth widest of all. Two basal segments of abdomen with exactly similar punctures to those on prothorax. Length, 5; rostrum, $1\frac{2}{3}$; width, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

The clothing is so dense that, except where abraded, the sculpture can scarcely be seen.

Hab.—South Australia (Macleay Museum).

DECILAUS NOCTIVAGUS, n. sp.

Black, antennæ and tarsi dull red. Very densely clothed with muddy brown scales, with stouter, suberect, and darker scales, rather thickly distributed, and forming feeble loose fascicles.

Head and rostrum with coarse but concealed punctures, those of the latter evidently in rows. *Rostrum* stout, the length of prothorax. Scape stout, inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum, the length of five basal joints of funicle. *Prothorax* transverse, sides rounded: with dense but entirely concealed punctures. *Elytra* briefly subovate, not twice the length of prothorax; striate-punctate, punctures large, but entirely concealed, striæ traceable through clothing. *Abdomen* with rather dense and large but entirely concealed punctures. Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$; rostrum, $\frac{3}{5}$; width, $1\frac{2}{5}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Forest Reefs (A. M. Lea).

With the exception of *hispidus*, the smallest of the genus. I could only take it (at dusk and night time) crawling over old "cockatoo" fences, but it was rather numerous on them. The surrounding "post-and-rail" fences (although numerous other weevils were to be obtained on them at the same time) never seemed to attract specimens of this species.

A specimen from Victoria (Rev. T. Blackburn) differs in having the clothing more uniform in size and each individual scale traceable and larger. The general colour is a rather pale fawn, but with darker patches, the abdomen is sparsely clothed, and the femora are distinctly ringed. It probably represents a distinct species, or at least a very distinct variety, as I cannot find the least variation in the clothing of eighteen specimens of the typical form.

DECILAUS CORYSSOPUS, n. sp

Black, antennæ (club infuscate), and tarsi dull red. Densely clothed with dark, muddy-grey, thickly interspersed with sooty, erect scales; an obscure patch of paler scales on each side of elytra at basal third, and which is sometimes continued on to shoulder. Scales of under surface, both of body and legs, of a rather dark brown.

Punctures of *head* and basal third of rostrum entirely concealed: apical two-thirds of rostrum shining, and with round and moderately coarse punctures, not at all seriate in arrangement. Scape inserted nearer base than apex, the length of two basal joints of funicle: of these the second is slightly longer than the first. *Prothorax* distinctly transverse, sides strongly rounded: with dense, moderately large, round, clearly-cut punctures, which, however, are almost concealed by the clothing. *Elytra* subcordate, widest about middle:

striate-punctate, punctures moderately large, but almost concealed; interstices slightly rough, gently convex, much wider than punctures. *Abdomen* with dense round punctures. Anterior *femora* distinctly, the four posterior rather feebly, dentate. Length, 5; rostrum, $1\frac{1}{2}$: width, $2\frac{1}{2}$; variation in length, $4\frac{1}{2}$-$5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Hobart (H. H. D. Griffith and A. M. Lea).

The tooth on each of the anterior femora is triangular, compressed, and distinct, although not large: it is, however, of the same character as that of *moluris*.

A specimen (also from Hobart) differs in having the scales of a pale fawn, interspersed with sooty brown, and a few whitish ones; the elytra have sooty suberect scales scattered about, and in places forming feeble spots, but forming a moderately distinct fascia across middle and a distinct spot on third interstice at base: the clothing of the under surface and legs is of a uniform fawn.

DECILAUS OVATUS, n. sp.

Dark brown, antennæ (club excepted) and claw joints paler. Densely clothed with stout adpressed scales of various shades of grey, and stouter on prothorax (where three or five paler lines are sometimes traceable) than on elytra.

Head with dense concealed punctures. Rostrum rather strongly curved, comparatively (for the genus) thin, sides lightly incurved to middle; basal half with coarse punctures subseriate in arrangement, apical half with moderately large punctures. Scape inserted almost in exact middle of rostrum, the length of three basal joints of funicle; of these the first is slightly longer than the second. *Prothorax* rather strongly transverse; with dense and rather large, round, clearly-cut punctures, which, however, are almost concealed. *Elytra* not twice the length of and outline subcontinuous with that of prothorax; punctate-striate, punctures separated by feeble ridges, and becoming very small posteriorly, but everywhere concealed; interstices convex, punctate, considerably wider than striæ. *Under surface* with dense and large, but almost entirely concealed, punctures. *Femora* slightly but acutely dentate. Length, 5; rostrum, $1\frac{1}{3}$: width, $2\frac{3}{4}$: variation in length, $3\frac{3}{4}$-$5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cooktown (J. Faust).

The dentition of the femora associates this species with *moluris* and *corysopus*, from both of which it may be readily distinguished by the clothing; in general appearance it approaches *litoralis*. The rostrum is unusually thin for *Decilaus*. In one specimen (probably immature) under examination, the whole of the derm is red, the rostrum and elytral suture being reddish-brown.